

PUPILS' OUTLINES FOR HOME STUDY

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL WORK

ENGLISH HISTORY, PART II

From James First's Reign
to George Fifth's Reign

Price, Fifteen Cents

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HOUSE OF STUART.

CHARACTERISTIC OF PERIOD: Struggles between King and Parliament for control of government.

I.—JAMES I. (1603-1625).

Ruler of Great Britain (England, Ireland, Scotland).

(A) "DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS" was a theory introduced by James I. and held by the succeeding Stuart kings. James had become ruler not by will of Parliament, but because he was the nearest living relative to Queen Elizabeth. He therefore claimed he had been appointed by God and was responsible to Him alone. Moreover, ruling by Divine power he could not err, nor were people to question any one of his acts.

(B) RELATIONS WITH THE COMMONS: James' favorite idea was the "*Divine Right of Kings*," but owing to his weakness, his power was diminished and the power of Parliament increased. This we see

1. When the King attempted to control the elections.
2. When the King attempted to imprison unruly members for debt.
3. In the contest for liberty of speech.
4. When the Commons impeached the King's minister and favorite, Francis Bacon.
5. In the repeated statements of grievances made by the Commons.

(C) RELIGIOUS MATTERS:

1. The King supported the **ANGLICAN CHURCH**.
2. At the **HAMPTON COURT CONFERENCE** the **PURITAN** clergymen appealed for freedom in church ceremonies; but the only good result was a new translation of the Bible ordered by the King known as the **King James Version**.
3. **CATHOLICS**: The King wished an alliance with Spain by the marriage of his son Charles to the Spanish princess. The House of Commons objected to this, and believing the King favored the Catholics, passed severe laws against them. The King to disprove the charge of favoritism, carried out these laws and so persecuted the Catholics as to bring about the **GUNPOWDER PLOT**, which was planned by a couple of these persecuted Catholics. Its discovery prevented the destruction of the King and both Houses of Parliament.

(D) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES IN AMERICA:

1. **LONDON COMPANY**: It consisted of merchants and gentlemen living in and near London. They received from the King a grant of land in America, extending from the Atlantic westward indefinitely and between the **Potomac River** and **Cape Fear**.

2. SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA, 1607: The London Company sent out colonists who made a settlement on the James River, called Jamestown in honor of their King. Their religion was that of the Church of England. They were men unused to work and the attempt at colonization would have been a failure had it not been for Capt. John Smith, through whom, in time, it proved a great success.

Negro slavery was introduced and by its means great quantities of tobacco were raised for export. The settlement grew in population and wealth, and in 1619 became a self-governing community, with its own representatives.

3. PLYMOUTH COMPANY: It consisted of merchants and gentlemen living in or near Plymouth. They received from the King a grant of land in America extending between New York Harbor and Nova Scotia westward indefinitely.

4. PILGRIMS: James I. persecuted all who did not conform to the new church. These persecutions interfered with business, so the Puritans asked permission to settle in America. This was not granted. They went instead to Holland where there was religious freedom. Here they lived for about twelve years and then fearing their children would become Dutch, at last got permission to settle in America. They set sail in the *Mayflower* and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620. *John Carver* was their first governor. After settling in America they received a grant from the Plymouth Company. Ten years later other settlements were made at Salem and Boston, under the leadership of *John Winthrop*.

5. SETTLEMENT OF ULSTER, IRELAND, by Scotch and English Protestants.

6. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY: The English as well as the Dutch and Spanish sought to increase their colonial possessions and commercial interests. The East India Company having been chartered in 1600, was re-chartered during this reign with the exclusive right to trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The Dutch organized a company for the same purpose, but as this company allowed any Dutch merchant to become a member, while the English Company was restricted to a few, the Dutch Company obtained the greater part of the East India trade.

Spain by her great colonial wealth was a power not to be despised. She sought to control the whole of Europe and make it Catholic.

These conflicts of interests made bitter feeling, England joining Holland in fighting against Spain.

- (E) RALEIGH: After the death of Elizabeth, Raleigh was imprisoned, but was later released and permitted to make a voyage in hopes of obtaining riches for the King. His expedition was a failure and to please the King of Spain he was charged with treason and beheaded.

- (F) JAMES I. was the son of Mary Queen of Scots. When he became King he was about forty years old. Naturally awkward and clumsy he made himself more so by his manner of dress for fear of assassination. He walked with a rolling gait. His tongue appeared to be too large for his mouth. Coarse in his ways, he was untidy in his habits. He had a great fund of book knowledge, but had little ability to apply the facts which he knew.
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II.—CHARLES I. (1625-1649).

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE KING AND NATION:

- (A) FIRST PARLIAMENT, called to obtain money for a war with Spain. Parliament refused to raise the funds, unless the King would redress certain grievances of long standing. Charles refused and dissolved Parliament.
- (B) SECOND PARLIAMENT, 1626, called to obtain money to pay the expenses of Buckingham's disastrous expedition to France. Parliament wished to impeach this minister and favorite of the King, and in order to save him, the King dissolved Parliament.
- (C) THIRD PARLIAMENT, 1628: Drew up PETITION OF RIGHTS copied from Magna Charta. This Charles signed in order to obtain money. It provided that:
1. No forced loans and no taxes were to be levied without consent of Parliament.
 2. There was to be no illegal imprisonment.
 3. Soldiers were not to be quartered in private houses.
 4. There was to be Trial by Jury.
- (D) NO PARLIAMENT 1629-1640.
- The King at once violated the *Petition of Rights* and for eleven years ruled without Parliament.
1. "THOROUGH" was the name given to the scheme which meant that his ministers would stop at nothing either in church or civil affairs to make Charles I. absolute, thereby establishing an absolute monarchy or despotism.
 - (a) *Church Affairs*: Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, with the aid of the High Court of Commission, planned to make the power of the King supreme in church affairs.
 - (b) *State Affairs*: Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, with the aid of the Star Chamber, planned to make the King supreme in civil affairs.

2. SHIP MONEY was a tax now levied on the whole country on the pretext of protecting coast towns from pirates.
3. JOHN HAMPDEN refused to pay the *Ship Money Tax* and was brought to trial. The judges decided in favor of the King and Hampden was compelled to pay the tax. Later he was elected to Parliament and in the Long Parliament planned to unite with the Scots against the King. In the early part of the Civil War he was mortally wounded in a skirmish. His death was a great blow to the Parliamentary army fighting in behalf of the rights of the people.
4. EXODUS OF THE PURITANS: JOHN WINTHROP, with many Puritans, to escape oppression, emigrated to America and there founded Boston, 1630.

(E) FOURTH OR SHORT PARLIAMENT, 1640.

1. The King determined to force the English Prayer Book on the Scotch Presbyterians and needed money to equip his army. The funds were refused by Parliament unless he would redress their grievances. The King would not do this and so dissolved Parliament.
2. THE COVENANTERS were the Scotch who signed a paper called the *Covenant* thereby promising to stand by their religious faith and forms.

(F) FIFTH, OR LONG PARLIAMENT, 1640-1653.

It was called to obtain money to pay the Scottish army to leave England and prevent their marching through the country to London. Its chief acts were:

1. Parliament granted only enough to keep the Scottish army on the frontier, but not enough to keep it out of England.
2. *The Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission* were abolished.
3. Parliament passed a law that it could not be adjourned without its own consent.
4. *Triennial Act*: Parliament must be summoned once in three years.
5. *Grand Remonstrance*: This was a long paper stating the mistakes of the King in church and state affairs since the beginning of his reign.
6. Parliament demanded that it should have control of *civil, religious and military affairs*.

(G) CIVIL WAR, 1642-1649, BETWEEN KING AND PARLIAMENT.

1. CAUSES:

- (a) Illegal taxation.
- (b) Illegal imprisonment.
- (c) King's attempt to arrest five members of Parliament (Hampden and four other leaders) thereby violating the liberty of speech in Parliament.
- (d) Introduction into the church of many Catholic ceremonies.
- (e) King's refusal to give Parliament control of *civil, religious and military affairs*.

PARTIES:

- (a) Royalists or Cavaliers, mostly Episcopalians.
- (b) Parliamentarians or Roundheads, mostly Puritans.

3. COURSE OF WAR:

- (a) In the first two campaigns the Royalists prospered.
- (b) An Alliance was made between the Parliamentarians and the Scotch. Battle of Marston Moor, 1644. Parliamentarians under Cromwell were successful.
- (c) *New Model*: This was an army of 20,000 men all earnest, fervent God-fearing, psalm-singing Puritans. When not fighting they were studying the Bible, praying and singing hymns. They were organized and commanded by Oliver Cromwell.
- (d) Battle Naseby, 1645, Royalists defeated.
- (e) *Pride's Purge*: The Army decided to bring the King to justice. Colonel Pride drove from the Long Parliament all who refused to aid him in this. A court of justice was formed and the King tried for treason.

4. RESULTS: The Struggle between the King and Parliament ended in the *supremacy of Parliament* and the *execution* of the *King*.

- (H) **CHARLES I.** In appearance he was dignified and courteous. To a degree he was a scholar and possessed many of the good traits of Mary, Queen of Scots. But his deceitfulness and lack of frankness offset his good qualities and brought trouble to him from the beginning of his reign.

COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE. 1649-1660.

- (A) **GOVERNMENT:** At first the Commonwealth was a republic nominally under control of the House of Commons, but really governed by Oliver Cromwell and the Army.

In 1653, Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament and called a new one to reform the laws. England then became a republic under a Protector or President who was to hold office for life. Parliament elected Cromwell, Protector. Under the Protectorate freedom of worship was given to the Puritans, but not to the Anglicans.

(B) **WAR WITH IRELAND:**

- 1. **CAUSE:** The attempt to root out the Catholic faith in Ireland and put down an uprising in favor of Prince Charles, as King.
- 2. **COURSE:** Cromwell led an army against the Irish and wiped out the rebellion with much slaughter.

(C) **WAR WITH SCOTLAND:**

- 1. **CAUSE:** The Scotch proclaimed Prince Charles as King.
- 2. **COURSE:** In the Battle of Dunbar, 1650, and Worcester, 1651, the Scotch were utterly defeated and the war came to an end.

- (D) WAR WITH HOLLAND: This was CAUSED by the NAVIGATION ACT, which was a measure passed to encourage British commerce. It prohibited the exportation or importation of any goods from or into England or her colonies in Dutch or foreign vessels. This broke the monopoly of Holland, causing the Dutch War in which England was finally successful.
- (E) CROMWELL: His purpose appears to have been to establish a government representing the will of the nation. He favored the restoration of the House of Lords, endeavored to reform the laws, and granted religious toleration to a great body of the Protestants.
- He had many enemies and in order to secure peace he was obliged to use absolute power. Yet the difference in this respect between him and Charles I. was great, the latter was despotic on his own account, but the former was so for the good of those he governed.
- (F) RICHARD CROMWELL: Succeeded his father Oliver Cromwell. After a reign of eight months he was asked to resign, which he did gladly. It ended in the meeting of the free National Parliament, which put an end to the republic and restored royalty in the person of Charles II.

RESTORATION OF THE STUARTS, 1660-1688.

III.—CHARLES II., 1660-1685.

- (A) CHARLES II. LIVED SOLELY TO GRATIFY HIS LOVE OF PLEASURE.
- (B) RESTORATION OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH:
1. CONVENTICLE ACT, 1664, forbade all religious assemblies except those of the Established Church.
 2. UNIFORMITY ACT: Ordered all churches to conform to the services of the Church of England, 1661.
 3. CORPORATION ACT: No one could hold a town office unless he was a member of the Established Church, 1661.
 4. RESULT: Settlement of *Pennsylvania* by persecuted *Quakers*.
Settlement of Maryland by persecuted *Catholics*.
Settlement of the *Carolinas*, *New Jersey* and *New York*.
- (C) DISBANDONMENT OF NEW MODEL by the King, but he kept 5,000 picked men, which formed the beginning of a new standing army.
- (D) GREAT CALAMITIES:
1. PLAGUE, 1665. A contagious disease spread over the city, killing hundreds of people. Many fled from the city and all business ceased, everyone fearing to catch the dreadful disease. Trenches were dug to receive the dead, and burials took place day and night.

2. FIRE, 1666, LONDON. A great fire raged for three days. It started near London Bridge and destroyed the greater part of the city, which, at that time, had mainly frame houses. When the city was rebuilt many stone and brick dwellings were erected. King Charles helped the sufferers all he could at this time.

(E) DUTCH WAR, 1664:

1. CAUSE: Rivalry between England and Holland to get exclusive possession of the foreign trade.
2. EFFECTS: New York was granted by the Crown to the King's brother James, Duke of York. New Amsterdam in America was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1664, giving the English New Netherlands, the land from the Delaware to the Connecticut Rivers.

(F) SECOND DUTCH WAR AND THE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE:

1. CAUSE: Charles' secret treaty of Dover with Louis XIV. of France, in which Charles promised to conquer Holland and establish the Catholic Church in England. His purpose was to obtain money to rule without Parliament.
2. EFFECT ON ENGLAND:
 - (a) The *Second war* against Holland.
 - (b) *Declaration of Indulgence*: In order to favor the Catholics, Charles granted toleration to Catholics and Protestant dissenters.
 - (c) *Test Act*: This was passed by Parliament and compelled every government officer to acknowledge himself an Episcopalian.
 - (d) This alarmed Charles, so he arranged for the *marriage* of his daughter Mary, to William, Prince of Orange, a Protestant.
3. CHARLES ROBS THE EXCHEQUER: The King couldn't borrow money to carry on the war, so stole it from the Treasury causing a panic and ruining many.
4. RESULT: 1674, the Nations united against France.

(G) POLITICAL PARTIES:

1. TORIES: Those favoring a Catholic succession, in James, Duke of York.
2. WHIGS: Those favoring a Protestant succession in the Duke of Monmouth.

(H) POLITICAL REFORMS:

1. HABEAS CORPUS: A law declaring that no person should be detained in prison except by due process of law.
2. ORIGIN OF CABINET: Instead of consulting the entire council on matters of state, the King invited a few to meet with him in his "cabinet" or private room.

IV.—JAMES II., 1685-1689.

(A) MONMOUTH'S REBELLION:

The Duke of Monmouth claimed the throne. He had many followers. The King with his standing army attacked and defeated him at Sedgemoor (last battle fought on English soil). The Duke of Monmouth was executed and most of his followers were cruelly put to death by decree of Judge Jeffries of the Court known as the "Bloody Assizes."

(B) REVOLUTION OF 1688 (*Bloodless*):

1. EVENTS LEADING TO THE REVOLUTION:

- (a) Restoration of the Catholic service at Westminster.
- (b) Suspension of the Test Act.
- (c) Increase of the Standing Army near London.
- (d) Declaration of Indulgences granting toleration to all.
- (e) Imprisonment of the seven bishops for petitioning to be excused from reading the Declaration of Indulgences before their churches.
- (f) Re-establishment of Court of High Commission.
- (g) Birth of a prince, destroying all hopes of a Protestant succession.

2. EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION:

- (a) Secret invitation to William of Orange.
- (b) Landing of William with an army.
- (c) Flight of James II. to France.
- (d) Calling of Parliament.
- (e) Proclaiming William III. and Mary, sovereigns after they had accepted the *Bill of Rights*, 1689.

3. RESULTS OF THE REVOLUTION:

- (a) Supremacy of Parliament, rendering Cabinet government possible.
- (b) Freedom of worship granted to all except Catholics.
- (c) Parliament by the *Mutiny Act* gained control of the army and by the *Revenue Act* gained control of the purse.
- (d) Courts were made independent of royalty.
- (e) The liberty of the press was secured.

ORANGE-STUARTS, 1688-1714.

Characterized by constitutional changes and great struggles against Louis XIV. of France.

I.—WILLIAM III. AND MARY (1689-1702).

(A) IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED:

1. BILL OF RIGHTS, 1689. Some provisions were:
 - (a) No standing army in time of peace without consent of Parliament.
 - (b) No taxes levied without consent of Parliament.
 - (c) No suspension or change of laws without consent of Parliament.
 - (d) Freedom of election to Parliament and freedom of speech in Parliament.
 - (e) No Roman Catholic to hold the throne.
2. TOLERATION ACT: Toleration granted to all except Catholics.
3. ACT OF SETTLEMENT OR SUCCESSION, 1701. The Protestant princess, Anne, the Queen's sister, was to succeed to the throne and thereafter the succession was to be along a Protestant line.
4. REVENUE ACT: Revenue was to be granted to the king every year instead of for life.
5. MUTINY ACT: The army was to be at the King's command for one year only.

(B) WAR WITH LOUIS XIV. (*War of Palatinate*), 1689-1697.

This quarrel was taken up in America and was known here as KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

1. CAUSES:

- (a) Louis XIV. of France attempted to conquer the Dutch and so destroy Protestantism.
- (b) The support of Louis XIV. given to the deposed King James II. of England.

2. EVENTS:

- (a) *Ireland*—James II. came from France and led the Catholics. They besieged the Protestant City of Londonderry. After three months William and an English force came to their assistance. *Battle of Boyne*, won by William, was the decisive battle. Peace was restored in Ireland by the *Treaty of Limerick*.
- (b) *Palatinate*—The country was destroyed in many places. William lost all the battles, but hindered Louis XIV. so much that he could make no use of his victories.

3. RESULTS OF THE WAR: *Treaty of Ryswick* was signed in 1697.

- (a) Louis XIV. acknowledged William, King of England, and a Protestant succession.
- (b) A heavy national debt was incurred, which led to the establishment of the *Bank of England*.

(C) WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION, 1701-1713, BEGUN.

(D) BANK OF ENGLAND:

At this time there were no banks in England. All large sums of money were collected and paid through gold and silver smiths of London.

Paterson, a Scotchman, received permission to establish a national bank. He loaned the government one-half of the capital so that the government might be able to borrow money. This made the shareholders and those who deposited money in the bank interested in making the government a success, for should it be overthrown their money would be lost.

(E) RECOINAGE OF THE CURRENCY:

The money in circulation at this time had smooth edges. Small pieces could be clipped off without any one noticing it, until the coin would not be worth anything like its face value. Merchants refused to accept them except by weight. This confusion was done away with by making the new coins with milled edges that could not be so clipped.

II.—ANNE, 1702-1714.

(A) WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION, 1701-1713, known in America as QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

1. CAUSE: Upon the death of the Spanish king, Louis XIV. of France, claimed the throne of Spain for his grandson, Philip of Anjou; while the German emperor claimed it for his second son Charles, Archduke of Austria.

Louis XIV., in violation of the Treaty of Ryswick, proclaimed the son of James II. as King of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. PURPOSES OF ENGLAND WERE:

- (a) To preserve Protestant power of Holland.
- (b) To preserve Protestant succession in England.
- (c) To preserve her American colonies.

3. ALLIES:

Austria	} <i>versus</i> {	France
Holland		
England		Spain

4. ENGLISH LEADERS: Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

5. CHIEF EVENTS:

- (a) *Battle of Blenheim* (Bavaria), 1704, won by Marlborough, the English leader. This drove the French out of Germany.
- (b) *Siege of Gibraltar*, 1704, captured by English and held by them to the present day.

6. RESULTS: *Treaty of Utrecht*, 1713:

- (a) *To France*: Philip of Anjou gained the Spanish throne, but France and Spain were never to be united.
- (b) *To Spain*: Loss of possessions in the Spanish Netherlands and Italy.
- (c) *To Prussia*: Acknowledged a kingdom.
- (d) *To Austria*: Gain of the Spanish Netherlands and some Italian cities.
- (e) *To England*: Possession of Gibraltar, Hudson Bay Territory, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. From Spain, England also acquired the right to carry on slave trade in the West Indies for 33 years. Protestant succession recognized.

(B) UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, 1707:

1. The Scotch were permitted to keep their own laws.
2. The Scotch were permitted to keep their own church (Presbyterian).
3. The Scotch were permitted to have representatives in the English Parliament.

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUART AND ORANGE STUART PERIOD.

The middle classes were brought into prominence, and manufacturing became an important industry. All work was done by hand, and it was not until a century later that machinery was introduced.

The discoveries of foreign lands and their exploration increased the intelligence of the people. Literature was made much of in Queen Anne's time. *Gulliver's Travels* and *Robinson Crusoe* made their appearance during her reign. Science was aided by Newton's discovery of the Laws of Gravitation. Art was also encouraged.

Drinking and gambling abounded. People spent a great deal of their time in card playing and fox hunting.

HOUSE OF HANOVER, 1714.

It was established by the *Act of Succession*. The principal wars of this period were waged to extend or to defend England's colonial empire, or her commercial power.

I.—GEORGE I., 1714-1727.

(A) MODERN MINISTRY SYSTEM:

For a long time rulers since Charles II. had selected a few special advisers called the "Cabinet" to meet with them and discuss affairs of State.

In the reign of George I. a change took place. Not being acquainted with the prominent men he could not himself select a cabinet, so from the party having a majority in the House of Commons he selected a chief adviser called a *Premier* or *Prime Minister*, who appointed his own cabinet from men of the political party to which he belonged from both houses of Parliament. This ministry remained in power as long as its party kept its majority in the House of Commons. If the ministry failed to be supported by a majority of the House of Commons a new election was held and a new cabinet formed in like manner.

As the King could not understand English it was useless for him to attend the meetings, so from this time on the King did not meet with the cabinet.

(B) SOUTH SEA BUBBLE:

The desire of the people to become rich caused them to engage in many speculative schemes, among which was the great scheme of controlling the trade of South America and the Pacific.

The South Sea Company was formed, which made corrupt bargains with the English government and attracted many subscribers. Shares rose from 100 to 1,000 pounds. As there were not enough shares to meet the demand, new companies were formed, the downfall of which was caused by the South Sea Company, which was saved by the government. Many people lost everything.

- (C) ROBERT WALPOLE, *First Prime Minister*, which position he held under George I and II. (Ministry formed by the same methods as used to-day.) He was an excellent financier and man of business. He believed in peace and gave the country rest from war for twenty years. He condemned the South Sea Company for its swindling schemes and so gained the confidence of the people and was made Lord Treasurer.

II.—GEORGE II., 1727-1760.

- (A) SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-1763: Known in America as the FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

1. CAUSES:

- (a) *On the Continent*: Attempt of Maria Theresa of Austria to obtain her territory of Silesia from Prussia.

Allies: Russia, Austria, Spain and France. England sides with Prussia to save Hanover, and Holland unites with them.

- (b) *In America*: Dispute between England and France in regard to the boundaries of the American colonies.
- (c) *In India*: England had three important trading posts at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. The French had one at Pondicherry. The French made secret alliances with the native rulers in hopes of gaining the whole country.

2. EVENTS:

(a) *On the Continent*:

1. *Battles*: Rossbach: Frederick the Great defeated France.
Leuthen: Frederick the Great defeated Austria.
Zorndorf: Frederick the Great defeated Russia.
2. Death of Elizabeth of Russia and transfer of Russia by Peter III. to the side of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

(b) *In America*:

Objective points were:

1. *Fort Duquesne*, captured by the English.
2. *Acadia*, owned by the English, but inhabited by French peasants who sided with France and so were driven away from their homes.
Louisburg was a French stronghold, captured by English.
3. *Crown Point* and *Ticonderoga*, controlling the route to Canada, were captured by the English.
4. *Niagara*, controlling the fur trade of the West, was captured by the English.
5. *Quebec*, controlling the St. Lawrence under command of Montcalm, was captured by the English under Wolfe in 1759. This was the decisive battle.

(c) *In India*:

1. *Robert Clive* gained several splendid victories over the French in India.
2. During Clive's absence, Calcutta was captured by the Prince of Bengal and one hundred and fifty persons were driven into a small room where it was impossible for them to live for any length of time in such a climate, and in the morning only twenty-three were alive. (*Black Hole of Calcutta*.)
3. *Clive* returned to India and regained Calcutta.
4. *Battle of Plassey, 1757*: This was a decisive battle, the English thereby gaining Pondicherry and Bengal.

3. RESULTS—*Treaty of Paris, 1763*:

England gained all the French colonial possessions in America. Florida was taken from Spain and supremacy was gained in India. France ceded Louisiana to Spain for the help she had given.

Frederick the Great obtained Silesia. (*Treaty Hubertsberg*.)

(B) RISE OF THE METHODISTS:

1. *Leaders*: The brothers, John and Charles Wesley, and George Whitefield.
2. *Origin*: Religious meetings of Oxford students.
3. *Name*: From the regularity of their meetings, and having so much method in all they did, they received the name of Methodists.

4. EFFECTS ON ENGLAND:

- (a) Establishment of the Methodist Churches and the purifying of the English Church.
- (b) Greater moral and religious earnestness.
- (c) Lessening of drunkenness.
- (d) Establishment of schools.

(C) CHANGE IN CALENDAR:

Before 1752 the new year began on March 25. It was found that the calendar year was not exactly the same as the solar year and this made a difference. In Catholic countries the change had been made some time before. In 1752 England corrected her calendar year by calling the 3rd of September the 14th, and making January 1, the beginning of the new year.

(D) WILLIAM PITT THE ELDER:

The ablest war minister England ever had. He took full control of army and navy. He sought for honest, skillful men. Owing to his energetic administration England was able to gain many victories on the Continent, in India, and in America.

III.—GEORGE III., 1760-1820.

(A) CLOSE OF SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1763.**(B) WARREN HASTINGS AND INDIA.**

Clive returned to India in 1765 and spent two years trying to establish law and order.

In 1773 an act was passed by which India was to be ruled by a Governor-General. Warren Hastings was chosen to fill the place. He was gifted with a power of organization and control. He abolished government by native princes and put the control in the hands of the company. The system of law and finance which he devised was superior to any India had ever had. His government was guided by his knowledge and sympathy with the people.

Some years later he returned to England where he was impeached, being accused of unjust severity and extortion from the natives. His trial went on for seven years until he was finally acquitted.

(C) AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1775-1783:

1. CAUSES (GENERAL):

- (a) *England's desire to rule* the colonies absolutely and the objection of the colonies because of their love for freedom.
- (b) *England's restrictive colonial policy*: The colonies were not allowed to trade with any other country but Great Britain, and were forbidden to manufacture.
- (c) *Taxation, without representation*, to meet the expenses of the wars in which England had engaged.
- (d) *Writs of Assistance*: Warrants giving an armed officer of the King permission to enter any building to search for goods supposed to have been smuggled in.
- (e) *Stamp Act, 1765*: Passed by Parliament ordering a British stamp to be placed on all documents.
- (f) *Mutiny Acts*: Several regiments were sent to Boston. These the people were to feed and shelter while they enforced English laws against the colonies.

These led to

- (g) *Boston Massacre, 1770*, in which several citizens were killed.
- (h) *Boston Tea Party, 1773*: The Stamp Act had been repealed, but the colonists instead were to pay a tax on tea. They objected to this and a party disguised as Indians boarded a vessel and emptied its cargo of tea overboard.

2. EVENTS OF THE WAR:

- (a) *Battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill, 1775*. Americans victorious.
- (b) *Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776*.
- (c) *Americans defeated in the Battle of Long Island*. They retreated through New Jersey where they won the battle of Trenton, 1776.
- (d) *Battle of Saratoga and Burgoyne's Surrender, 1777*, which resulted in the Americans receiving aid from France.
- (e) *Battle of Yorktown* and the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781 decided the war in favor of the Americans.

3. RESULTS—*Treaty of Paris, 1783*:

- (a) England recognized America's independence.
- (b) United States was granted the privilege of fishing off the Banks of Newfoundland.
- (c) England gave Florida back to Spain.
- (d) Spain continued to hold the Louisiana Territory.

(D) FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789-1799:

1. CAUSE: Due to the great oppression of peasants by the nobility.

At first England sympathized with the movement, but when France aimed at a democracy and offered to aid any nation to dethrone their sovereign England took alarm and was ready to fight against France, her commercial rival.

(E) NAPOLEONIC WAR, 1793-1815:

1. CAUSES: Napoleon's desire to rule the world. French invasion of Egypt to attack English interests in India and gain control of the Mediterranean.

2. EVENTS OF THE WAR:

- (a) *Battle of the Nile*: Napoleon defeated by Nelson, 1800.
- (b) *Battle of Trafalgar*: Nelson defeated French and Spanish fleet. "England expects every man to do his duty."
- (c) *Napoleon defeated Austrians* at Ulm and a combined force of Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz.
- (d) *Peninsula Warfare*: England, under the Duke of Wellington (Iron Duke), won many victories in Spain at Talavera, Vittoria, etc., and forced the French out of Spain to Toulouse where they surrendered in 1814.
- (e) *Napoleon was subsequently defeated* in several places and driven from France, and Louis XVIII was put on the throne. Things did not go smoothly in France, and Napoleon returned.
- (f) *Battle of Waterloo*: Wellington in Belgium, attacked by Napoleon at Waterloo, June 18, 1815. England was victorious. Napoleon fled to France, but surrendered himself to England and the war ended.

WELLINGTON.

One of England's greatest generals, was born in 1769 in Ireland. His military education was obtained in France. In 1806, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons. He commanded the British force sent out to drive out the French from Spain in the Napoleonic War. This he succeeded in doing and at Waterloo, finally crushing the power of Napoleon.

He was the first Tory minister to accede to the growing popular power. He proposed the repeal of the *Test and Corporation Act* and the removal of *Catholic* disabilities. He joined the Peel ministry and did much for the repeal of the corn laws. He then withdrew from political life. He died in 1852.

Throughout his long career he was always honorable and upright and devoted to the service of his King and country. He was just and considerate to all who served him. As a general, he was cautious, prudent and careful of the lives of his men.

(F) WHILE THE NAPOLEONIC WAR WAS GOING ON IN EUROPE, ENGLAND WAS AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR OF 1812.

(G) WAR OF 1812:

1. CAUSE: Damage done to American shipping by both England and France establishing blockades forbidding the United States to trade in Europe.

- (a) *Orders in Council* passed by England in order to injure Napoleon, declared all ports of Europe from Brest to Elbe closed to commerce.
- (b) *Berlin Decree* was passed by Napoleon declaring England blockaded.
- (c) Orders and Decrees followed from both, ruining many American ship-owners, as America was the only neutral nation that had ships.
- (d) The *impressment of American seamen* by English vessels.
- (e) The British vessel *Little Belt* fired on the American ship *President*.
- (f) War declared *June 18, 1812*.

2. EVENTS OF 1812:

- (a) Capture of Detroit by the English thereby gaining all of Michigan.
- (b) American vessel *Constitution* defeated *Guerriere* in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- (c) British sloop *Frolic* captured off North Carolina by the American ship *Wasp*.
- (d) During the first year the Americans captured more than 300 prizes.

3. EVENTS OF 1813:

- (a) British vessel *Shannon* captured the *Chesapeake*.
- (b) Battle of Lake Erie the turning point of the war, for it gave us control of the Great Lakes and the West, and enabled Americans to enter Canada.

4. EVENTS OF 1814.

- (a) Burning of capitol and public buildings at Washington by the British.
- (b) Unsuccessful bombardment of Fort McHenry by the English in order to secure Baltimore.
- (c) Treaty of peace signed at Ghent, December 25, 1814. News of treaty was delayed in reaching United States until after battle of New Orleans.

5. EVENTS OF 1815:

Battle of New Orleans—The Americans lost about 13 men; the British in the whole history of England never had a whole army so badly defeated.

6. RESULTS:

England never impressed seamen after this, but never acknowledged she did not have the right to do so.

(H) WILLIAM PITT THE YOUNGER:

As a political leader and debater in the House, he had no equal. As a war minister and orator he was inferior to his father, but in all else, superior. The leading feature of his work was his financial policy.

For four years he wished to remain neutral in regard to France. When France offered to help any people overthrow their rulers, Pitt's attitude changed and his home policy became very repressive, attacking everything he thought might lead to rebellion.

Finally he became Prime Minister, but his health being poor under the burden of governing, he died in 1806.

(I) UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND was effected in 1800, but Catholics were not allowed in Parliament.

(J) INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION OF NINETEENTH CENTURY:

1. CORN LAW, 1815:

During wars Englishmen depended upon England for food. The prices of meat and breadstuffs were doubled. This led to the extension in grain-raising and rise in rents. At the return of peace, prices fell and many farmers were ruined. Land-owners represented in Parliament had a law passed forbidding importation of wheat till the price of English grown wheat had reached a high figure. This helped the farmers, but led to the distress of the manufacturing population.

2. INVENTIONS: While the various wars were going on, some inventions were made that did much for the people and the country.

- (a) James Watt invented the steam engine;
- (b) James Hargreaves, the spinning jenny;
- (c) Richard Arkwright, the spinning machine;
- (d) George Stephenson, railroads.

3. FACTORY SYSTEM: The inventions of Watt and Hargreaves made hand work of little value. Factories sprung up and, while the cost of production was lessened and prices fell, society was changed.

Two great classes were created:

- (a) *Capitalists*, those who owned the factories.
- (b) *Laborers*, those who worked in them.

The *Capitalist* wanted to hire cheaply, the *laborer* desired as much as he could get. The laborers found by combining they could get more than by standing alone. Thus **TRADE UNIONS** were formed. The Capitalists united to resist the Trade Unions and make more money and thus **Trusts** were formed.

4. TRANSPORTATION: While Stephenson suggested the railroad which has done so much to develop countries, a Scotchman named McAdam showed how roads might be improved by using stone for wagons to travel over and also making the roads higher in the center. Roads fixed in this way are said to have been macadamized.
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IV.—GEORGE IV., 1820-1830.

(A) METHODISM AND ITS EFFECT UPON RELIGIOUS EQUALITY:

It vastly increased the body of Protestant dissenters, and so gave strength to the agitation for the repeal of laws which bore so heavily upon them.

(B) REPEAL OF TEST ACT AND CORPORATION ACTS, 1828:

Such a part of these laws was repealed as was necessary to admit Protestant dissenters to the city and general government offices.

(C) CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION BILL, 1829, was passed through the efforts of *Daniel O'Connell*. It opened nearly all offices below the crown to Catholics.

(D) MONROE DOCTRINE, 1820-1825:

Prussia, Russia and Austria united and formed the Holy Alliance. Their intention was to help Spain regain her colonies that had fought and won their independence and so uphold absolute monarchies and prevent new republics. England's fleet was supreme at that time and united with the United States in declaring the repressive system of the Old World should not be extended to America, and that no other nation should aid Spain in putting down the rebellion. These principles are what is known as the Monroe Doctrine.

V.—WILLIAM IV., 1830-1837.

(*Brother of former King, George IV.*)

(A) GREAT REFORM BILL, 1832:

When in 1265, the Commons were first admitted to Parliament, members were chosen only from those cities whose population fairly entitled them to representation. In the course of time, some of these places dwindled in population and new towns sprang up, but the decayed towns kept their representation, and the new ones had none. Furthermore, the King to gain influence in the House of Commons, had, from time to time, given representatives to unimportant places. To adjust matters, the great Reform Bill was introduced, and became a law in 1832.

CHANGES AFFECTED BY THE BILL:

1. Right of sending members to Parliament was withdrawn from small districts, called "rotten burroughs."
2. Cities, which during the previous century had grown in wealth and importance, received the right of representation.
3. The franchise or right to vote was extended more widely among the middle class.
4. Parties now began to take new names. Instead of Whigs and Tories we have Liberals and Conservatives.

(B) ABOLITION OF SLAVERY in all English colonies through the efforts of *Wilberforce* and *Clarkson*.

(C) INDUSTRIAL REFORMS:

1833. FACTORY LAWS: Having done so much for the colonies by abolishing slavery, the government was forced to do something for the laborers at home. So a Factory Act was passed which said that no woman could be legally employed in a factory more than twelve hours a day; no person under thirteen more than eight hours; and very young children could not be employed at all. In 1847 the working hours of all persons under eighteen were reduced to ten hours.

VI.—VICTORIA, 1837-1901.

(A) PROGRESS TOWARD DEMOCRACY:

1. REVOLUTIONARY YEAR OF 1848. CHARTIST MOVEMENT. The following reforms were demanded:
 - (a) Annual elections.
 - (b) Universal suffrage.
 - (c) Vote by ballot.
 - (d) Payment of members of Parliament.
 - (e) Abolition of property qualification for membership in Parliament.

2. REFORM BILL, 1867:

This bill was introduced by Disraeli and extended the franchise among the laboring class of the towns.

3. REFORM BILL, 1884:

This bill was introduced by Gladstone, who was then Prime Minister. It increased the number of voters from three to five millions. The qualification of voters in the country was made the same as that required in the towns. The effect of this was to enfranchise the great agricultural class.

(B) INDUSTRIAL REFORMS:

1. **SIR ROBERT PEEL**, Prime Minister, 1841-1846. He favored the reduction of the duty on imports. He found that by lowering taxes, business was increased so much that the government would receive more money than before. The manufacturers could buy their supplies more cheaply and so could furnish more employment for the laboring class. Through the efforts of Peel and a few others the corn laws were modified and finally repealed.
2. **RICHARD COBDEN** (Gladstone's disciple), a great orator and writer, aroused great interest on the subject of free trade in grain and the repealing of the corn laws. Largely through his efforts the people came to see that the corn laws should be done away with.

(C) OPIUM WAR, 1840-1842:

During the first half of the century the opium traffic between India and China grew into gigantic proportions and became an important source of revenue to the British merchants and Indian government.

1. **CAUSE:** The Chinese government forbade the importation of the drug, and the British merchants persisted in the trade, until the Chinese seized and destroyed opium stored in the warehouses of British traders at Canton.
2. **RESULT:** *Treaty of Nankin*, 1842.
 - (a) Island of Hong Kong ceded to the English.
 - (b) Several important ports opened to British traders.
 - (c) Perpetuation of opium traffic secured.
 - (d) China had to pay a large indemnity to cover the losses of British merchants, and defray the expenses of the war.

(D) CRIMEAN WAR, 1854-1856:

1. **CAUSE:** Waged to preserve the balance of power in Europe. Russia was anxious to secure Constantinople and so get possession of Turkey. England and France united against Russia.
2. **IMPORTANT EVENT:** Siege of Sebastopol, a great fortress and naval station. It surrendered in 1855.
3. **RESULT:** *Treaty of Paris*, 1856.
 - (a) Russia could keep her fleet in the Black Sea.
 - (b) Turkey not to be interfered with by Russia.

(E) SEPOY REBELLION, 1857-1858:

1. The number of English soldiers in India was small, so natives were employed as soldiers and taught to use European arms. These soldiers were called Sepoys. The government equipped them with a new rifle, the Enfield. The cartridge was covered with grease and the end had to be torn off by the teeth before loading. These natives were very superstitious and had many strange beliefs. Such enforced use of animal grease was a direct blow at their religion. In 1857-1858 the Sepoys mutinied and there were fearful massacres. The uprising was finally suppressed.

2. RESULT: Government of India taken out of the hands of East India Company and vested in the English crown.

(F) TRENT AFFAIR:

Civil War, 1861, in America. Manufacturers in England sided with the North, even though the non-importation of cotton caused almost starvation. The Government sided with the South. The South sent two men, Mason and Slidell, to endeavor to obtain help from England. They were put on board the English mail steamer, Trent. An American commander boarded the boat and seized the men. England became very angry and war might have resulted, but the United States immediately declared that the seizure was made without knowledge or approval of the government.

(G) ALABAMA CLAIMS:

The British government permitted the South to build a privateer, the Alabama, to destroy merchant vessels of the United States. It was finally sunk by the Kearsage, but not until after she had done an immense amount of damage. When war was over the American claims for damage were decided in an international court at Geneva, which decreed that England should pay \$15,500,000 in gold as damages. England at once paid the amount.

(H) ENGLAND'S RELATIONS WITH IRELAND:

1. *Union of Legislatures of England and Ireland* had been effected in 1801, but no Catholic was permitted to hold a seat in Parliament.
2. Through the efforts of Daniel O'Connell, the *Catholic Emancipation Bill* had been passed in 1829, opening all government positions below the crown to Catholics.

3. IRISH LAND TENURE:

(a) GLADSTONE'S LAND BILL OF 1870:

The object of the bill was to secure to tenants who wished to move, compensation for unexhausted improvements.

(b) GLADSTONE'S LAND BILL OF 1881:

By this rents in Ireland instead of being settled as elsewhere, by compact between lord and tenant, were fixed for 15 years in advance by a tribunal called a land court.

(c) GLADSTONE'S LAND BILL OF 1886:

The object of the bill was to make Irish tenants owners of the land.

4. HOME RULE MOVEMENT:

Home Rule Party was organized in 1870 and from 1875 until shortly before his death, 1891, *Charles Stuart Parnell* was leader.

Home Rule Demand—asks for Ireland a separate government, still allied with the imperial government, on the same principles which regulate the alliance between the United States of America.

Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of '86, together with his land bill of '86, caused a division in the Liberal Party and Home Rule was rejected. Parliament was dissolved and Lord Salisbury came into power at the head of the Conservatives.

DISRAELI.

A Jew, born in London in 1804. He had a careful, private education. He studied law, but gave it up for a political life. At the age of thirty-two, in 1837, he took his seat in the House of Commons. He carefully studied the style of Parliamentary orators, but it was not till 1849 that he began to attract notice. He was the leader of the Protection Party in opposition to Sir Robert Peel and free trade.

In 1852 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Conservatives were thrown out of power, and in his opposition he displayed talent as a debater and a spirit of persistency that won the admiration of all. It was he who induced the Conservatives to pass the Reform Bill of 1867 when they came into power.

Besides being a great statesman he was a great writer, producing many works of note.

He died in April, 1881.

GLADSTONE.

A statesman and orator, was born in 1809 at Liverpool. Next to his chief, Sir Robert Peel, he took the most prominent part in the reduction of import duties.

In 1869 he established the Irish Church. The Episcopal State Church, to which all must pay taxes, had been established in Ireland. The Irish were for the most part Catholics, and the few Protestants were mostly Presbyterian, and hated the Episcopal Church. In 1870, Gladstone carried through his Land Bill.

In 1871 he abolished the purchase of position in the army, and in 1872, carried the Ballot Bill.

He negotiated in 1871 the Washington Treaty dealing with the Alabama Claims. In 1881 he had passed another Irish Land Bill.

He died May 19, 1898.

BOER WAR, 1899-1901.

The British hold on South Africa was secured in 1815, when the Dutch colony at the Cape of Good Hope came into her possession. The Dutch settlers have steadily protested against the English rule. In order to preserve their independence they from time to time retreated to the interior. Three times at Natal, Orange Free State, the Transvaal, the English followed and, by the aid of their troops, annexed one settlement after another.

The Dutch made their last stand in the Transvaal, and in 1881 succeeded in driving out the English, and Gladstone acknowledged their independence.

Not long after gold was discovered, and the British gold seekers now poured into the Transvaal. If they were given the right to vote they would soon outnumber the Boers and would then govern the land, so the franchise was withheld from them. The British miners complained and planned to put an end to this state of affairs, and their demands led the Boers to declare war. They succeeded in shutting the British into three towns, Lady Smith, Kimberly and Mafeking. At first the British suffered disaster after disaster, but the Boers were too few to stand long against the enormous armies sent against them. In June, 1902, the British succeeded in subduing the republic, but thousands of lives and vast sums of money were spent in the conquest. In 1904-1905 self-government was restored to the Boer colonies.

VICTORIAN AGE IN LITERATURE.

It was marked by a wonderful increase in the number of books and authors, due greatly to improved methods of printing. There was also greater demand for books as people became more intelligent. *Tennyson* and *Browning* were great poets of this period. *Dickens*, *Thackeray*, and *Scott* were great novelists, and *Macaulay* was a great historian.

- (A) LORD ALFRED TENNYSON, an English poet, was born in 1809. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Began publishing poems when he was eighteen. In 1850, upon the death of Wordsworth, he became poet-laureate. He published many poems; the "Idylls of the King" is considered by some to be his best production. He died in 1892.
- (B) SIR WALTER SCOTT, a Scottish writer of novels, was born in Edinburgh in 1771. By sickness he became lame. He was not an industrious student at school. Studied law, but not liking it, gave it up for literature. His earliest writings were his poems. He wrote many novels; among the best known are "Ivanhoe" and "Quentin Durward." He died at Abbotsford, Scotland, 1832.
- (C) CHARLES DICKENS, a famous English novelist. Writing about the middle and lower classes, he became one of the most celebrated writers in the world. He was born in 1812 of poor parents. Sickly by nature, he was left to drift about from position to position until he was twenty-four years old when, through writing "Pickwick Papers," he became famous. He died at Gadshill in 1870, and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

- (D) WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY was born in Calcutta, India, while his father was in the East India Service. He was educated at Cambridge. He traveled a great deal with the idea of becoming an artist. When he was thirty years old he thought it would be better to write books than to paint pictures. Among the many he wrote are "The Virginians" and "Pendennis." He died in 1862.

VII.—EDWARD VII., 1901-1910.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE ACT, 1903.

Census of the British Empire showed in all a population of about 400,000,000, and territory covering 11,908,378 square miles, about one-fifth land surface of globe.

VIII.—GEORGE V., 1910-

RULERS OF ENGLAND.

STUART RULERS.

JAMES I., SON OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AND DARNBY.

BORN in Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh, Scotland, June 19, 1566.

MARRIED Anne of Denmark, 1589.

BECAME King 1603.

DIED March 27, 1625.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THIS REIGN WERE:

1. Introduced theory of *Divine Rights of Kings*.
 2. Bible translated—version known as *King James'*. 1604-1611.
 3. Gunpowder Plot.
 4. Establishment of permanent settlements in America:
 - (a) London Company.
 - (b) Jamestown, Virginia.
 - (c) Plymouth Company.
 - (d) Pilgrims.
 5. Attempt to increase commercial interests by means of East India Company.
- CHARACTERISTICS: Ugly, clumsy and awkward in manner, careless in dress, and untidy in habits. With a great fund of book knowledge he did not know how to use it.

CHARLES I., son of

BORN at Dunfennline, Nov. 19, 1600.

BECAME King March 27, 1625.

MARRIED Henrietta Marie of France by proxy.

BEHEADED AS A TRAITOR January 30, 1649.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF HIS REIGN WERE:

1. Quarrels between King and Parliament.
2. Petition of Rights obtained.
3. Puritans leave England in great numbers for America.
4. Scottish Covenanters formed.
5. Civil War between Cavaliers and Roundheads.

CHARACTERISTICS: While gentlemanly and courteous, he was sly and deceitful. Fond of books, he could, to some degree, be called a student, but his lack of frankness often brought him into trouble.

COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND was the title given to the government from Feb., 1649, until December, 1653. Sometimes it was applied to the government from January 30, 1649, to May 29, 1660.

PROTECTORATE.

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR OF ENGLAND.

BORN at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599.

LEADER OF THE ARMY June 14, 1645.

DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT April 20, 1651.

HUMBLE PETITION AND ADVICE ADOPTED in place of *Instrument of Government*, 1656.

DIED Sept. 3, 1658.

RICHARD CROMWELL SON OF OLIVER.

BORN at Huntingdon October 4, 1626.

ABDICATED his position of Lord Protector May, 1659.

DIED at Cheshunt July 12, 1712.

RESTORATION OF THE STUARTS.

CHARLES II., SON OF CHARLES I.

BORN at St. James Palace, London, May 29, 1630.

TOOK TITLE OF KING at his father's death, January 30, 1649.

PROCLAIMED KING in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and a few places in England, 1649.

PROCLAIMED KING at Westminster Abbey May 8, 1660.

CROWNED KING April 22, 1661.

MARRIED Catharine of Braganza May 20, 1662.

DIED Feb. 6, 1685.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HIS REIGN:

(1) Great Plague, 1665.

(2) Fire in London, 1666.

(3) War with Holland, 1664.

(4) Foundation of *King's Cabinet*.

(5) Passage of Habeas Corpus Act.

(6) Foundation of the political parties known as "Whigs" and "Tories."

CHARACTERISTICS: Given to a life of pleasure, he left the government of his kingdom to others.

JAMES II., SECOND SON OF CHARLES I. AND HENRIETTA MARIA.

BORN at London, October 14, 1633.

MARRIED Mary Beatrice, sister Duke Modena, 1673.

BECAME KING February 6, 1685.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF REIGN:

- (1) Revolutions and strife.
- (2) Invitation sent to William of Orange to become ruler.
- (3) Flees to France.

DIED in France, September 6, 1701.

ORANGES-STUARTS.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

WILLIAM III., son of William II. of Orange and Mary, daughter Charles I.

MARRIED Mary, daughter of James II., 1685.

BORN (William) November 14, 1650.

BECAME KING AND QUEEN 1689.

IMPORTANT EVENTS:

- (1) Declaration of Rights.
- (2) Liberty of the Press.
- (3) Bank of England founded.
- (4) Recoinage of Currency.
- (5) Act of Settlement or Succession.
- (6) War with Louis XIV. of France.

DIED March 19, 1702.

CHARACTERISTICS: Dutch by birth, he was wholly so by training, and his bluntness of temperament did much to make him disliked by the people of England.

ANNE, daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde, daughter of Earl of Clarendon.

BORN at St. James Palace, London, Feb. 6, 1665.

MARRIED Prince George of Denmark, 1683.

BECAME QUEEN March 19, 1702.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS:

- (1) Union of England and Scotland.
- (2) War of Spanish Succession, known in America as Queen Anne's War.

DIED August 1, 1714.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

GEORGE I., SON OF ERNEST AUGUSTUS, FIRST ELECTOR OF HANOVER, AND SOPHIA, GRAND-DAUGHTER OF JAMES I. OF ENGLAND.

BORN at Hanover, March 28, 1660.

MARRIED Sophia Dorothea.

BECAME KING August 18, 1714.

DIED June 11, 1727.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS:

- (1) Modern way of selecting a cabinet begun.
- (2) South Sea Bubble.

GEORGE II., SON OF GEORGE I.

BORN at Herrenhausen Hanover, November 10, 1683.

MARRIED Carolina Wilhemina, daughter of the Margrave of Ausbach, Sept. 2, 1705.

BECAME KING June 11, 1727.

DIED at Kensington, October 25, 1760.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS:

- (1) Seven Years' War, 1756-1763.
- (2) Foundation of sect known as Methodists.
- (3) Change in Calendar.

GEORGE III., grandson of George II., son of Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, and Augusta, daughter of Duke Saxe-Gotha.

BORN June 4, 1738.

MARRIED Princess Charlotte Sophia, daughter Duke of Mecklenburg, 1761.

BECAME KING 1760.

DIED January 29, 1820.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF REIGN:

- (1) Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.
- (2) Napoleonic Wars, 1793-1815.
- (3) War with the United States, 1812-1815.
- (4) Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
- (5) Passage of Corn Laws.
- (6) Introduction of factory system.
- (7) Improvements in transportation.

Three times insane; his son, George IV., was regent from 1811 to his death.

GEORGE IV., eldest son of George III.

BORN at St. James Palace, August 12, 1762.

MARRIED his cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick, April 8, 1795.

BECAME KING June 29, 1820.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HIS REIGN:

- (1) Aid rendered by the British fleet to Greece at battle of Navarino; secured her independence, 1827.
- (2) Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829.
- (3) Monroe Doctrine, 1820-1825.

DIED at Windsor, June 29, 1830.

CHARACTERISTICS: Fond of excesses, and of a high ungovernable temper, he left the government in the hands of his ministers and Parliament.

WILLIAM IV., third son of George III.

BORN August 21, 1765.

MARRIED Adelaide, eldest daughter of Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, 1818.

BECAME KING June 26, 1830.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS :

- (1) Passage of Reform Bill.
- (2) Abolition of Colonial Slavery.
- (3) Reform of the Poor Laws.

DIED June 20, 1837.

VICTORIA, DAUGHTER OF EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT, SON OF GEORGE III., AND VICTORIA MARY LOUISA, DAUGHTER OF FRANCIS, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-SAAFIELD, SISTER OF LEOPOLD, KING OF BELGIUM.

BORN at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819.

BECAME QUEEN June 20, 1837.

PROCLAIMED QUEEN June 21, 1837.

CROWNED QUEEN June 28, 1838.

MARRIED Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, February 10, 1840.

DIED January 22, 1901.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HER REIGN :

- (1) Reform Bills, 1867-1884.
- (2) Opium War, 1840-1842.
- (3) Crimean War, 1854-1856.
- (4) Sepoy Rebellion, 1857-1858.
- (5) Union of England and Ireland completed by efforts of D. O'Connell, 1829.
- (6) Irish Land Tenure, 1870-1881-1886.
- (7) Home Rule movement in Ireland.

EDWARD VII., son of Queen Victoria.

BORN in Buckingham Palace, November 9, 1841.

MARRIED Princess Alexandra, Caroline Mary, Charlotte, Louis, Julia, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

BECAME KING January 22, 1901.

CROWNED KING August 9, 1902.

DIED May 6, 1910.

GEORGE V. (GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT), SON OF EDWARD VII. AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BORN June 3, 1865, Marlborough House, London.

MARRIED Victoria Mary, daughter of Duke of Teck, July 6, 1893.

BECAME KING May 6, 1910.

CROWNED KING June 22, 1911.



for Home Study in Connection with School Work

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- American History, Part I
- United States History, Part II
- English History, Part I
- English History, Part II
- Ancient History, Part I—Oriental Nations—Greece
- Ancient History, Part II, Rome
- Mediaeval History
- Civics, Part I
- Civics, Part II
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